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# Vietnam Report

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## VIETNAM REPORT

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARVN HOLDOUTS CAPTURED IN DAC LAC PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Le Van Xiem: "Mopping Up the Enemy on Mt. Nam Lung"]

[Text] Squad leader Y Pheng led a guerrilla squad of village "T", Dac Minh District, Dac Lac Province in the direction Mt. Nam Lung. Mt. Nam Lung, which lay ahead, was very high. During the anti-U.S. resistance war it had been a base area for the entire district. The U.S. and its puppets fiercely attacked it but the people adhered to their fighting positions and remained loyal to the revolution. After the liberation the people of Nam Lung District returned to live in the village and build agricultural cooperatives. But the reactionaries continued to operate surreptitiously to create division among the ethnic minority groups. Every night they left the deep caverns in the high mountain to go to the slash-burn fields, kill people, and steal rice. The village elder Y Klut said to Y Pheng, "You must climb that mountain and capture the enemy, to satisfy the village people. They are very cruel!"

Having traversed jungles and waded streams for 3 days, the men were all hungry and tired, but the more Y Pheng thought the more anxious he became and the more rapidly he moved toward the mountain. The sun had risen above the crest of the mountain and the whole squad had reached Dac Ri stream. Y Pheng let the men rest while he looked things over. Having returned to the place where he lived and fought in the past, Y Pheng knew each small stream, each steep rock cliff, and the deep caverns. The jungle, long without human habitants, became unusually quiet. Suddenly a bird called out loudly from the bank of the stream. It seemed that someone was present. Y Pheng snuffed out his half-smoked cigarette, picked up his AK rifle, and signalled for the squad to ford the stream. Y Pheng's eyes brightened. He discovered human foot prints. Knowing that the enemy had not gone far, Y Pheng signalled for the men to follow the strange foot prints. After searching for about 200 meters, Y Pheng saw three of the enemy, who were stooping over and spreading branches as they went. Y Pheng fired. The enemy in the rear fell, throwing his carbine to one side. The two in front fled for their lives, but the squad promptly surrounded them. They jumped into the deep stream and hid in a cave. Y Pheng shouted, "If you surrender, you will live. If you are obstinate you will die like the other!"

Knowing that they had fallen into a trap, the two enemy with difficulty crawled out and raised their hands in surrender. They were three puppet soldiers who, after the liberation, refused to report and continued to commit crimes.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RIVER PATROL FORCES CAPTURE BOATS ATTEMPTING TO FLEE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Vu The Ky: "Feat of Arms on a River"]

[Text] The men of Company 8 of the Hau Giang border defense troops, who had assembled to study, suddenly heard the sound of strange motors on the river. It was night, so why were boats still going out to sea? The company's duty section immediately signalled the boats to pull over for inspection. But none of the boats pulled into the wharf. The sound of motors could still be heard going in the direction of the sea. It was certain that something fishy was going on. Boats that evaded inspections could only be boats that were doing something illegal. The whole company was put on alert. Senior Sergeant Nguyen Thanh Hoang, along with the enlisted men Kiem, Nho, Cong, Van Hung, etc., jumped into their patrol boats and sped ahead. A few minutes later they discovered three strange boats fleeing at top speed. By making precise maneuvers, the patrol boats forced the three strange boats to stop.

Ahead they heard the sound of another motor. They wondered if the three boats, which were full of people, were heading for a ship waiting in the distance. They could not allow the strange ship to escape! They rapidly redivided their forces. Hoang and Cong would detain the three strange boats and inspect them ashore. On the other boat, Bui Van Kiem, Nho, Hung, etc., would continue to pursue the enemy.

It was dark. They could only hear the sound of a motor ahead. Our boat, at full throttle, had nearly caught up. Suddenly the strange boat revved up its engine, turned, and sped toward the shore. It was a very dangerous situation. Knowing that they could not escape, they intended to run the ship aground in hopes to getting away. The patrol boat of Company 8 continued to follow the strange ship. Our crewmen fired warning shots to force it to stop. The two vessels rapidly closed in on each other, and our men boarded the ship and mastered the situation.

After a pursuit lasting 3 hours, 34 former puppet military men and government officials who had evaded reform study and intended to flee abroad were captured. One ship and three boats belonging to them were confiscated and turned over to the local authorities. The men of Company 8 are proud of having contributed to maintaining order and security on the rivers of the homeland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHU KHANH TRIES ILLEGAL EMIGREES

Hanoi HANOI NOI in Vietnamese 26 Dec 80 p 4

〔VNA News Release: "Phu Khanh Province Sentences Pair to Death for Murder, Robbery and Attempting To Illegally Flee Overseas"〕

〔Text〕 The Phu Khanh Provincial People's Court recently tried Nguyen Duc Trong, Doan Dinh Sy and their accomplices on the crimes of murder, robbery of socialist property, robbery of private property of a citizen and attempting to illegally flee overseas.

Nguyen Duc Trong and Doan Dinh Sy are from Ninh Hoa District. During the final days of July 1980, they conspired with Vo Van Hoang, Ho Van Nam, Tran Van Quang, Nguyen Tiep, Nguyen Tho, Vo Thi Hoa, Vo Hung Dung, Nguyen Ngoc An and Le My to steal a motorized boat and weapons from the Ninh Phuoc Fishing Cooperative and grain from the people in order to illegally flee overseas. Trong gave Vo Thi Hoa the task of finding fuel and grain while he and his accomplices organized the theft of the weapons and boat.

On 21 July 1980, taking advantage of the dismissal of the commander of the village military unit, Trong assembled his accomplices and, through the use of force, compelled the Dam Van Hamlet Militia to give them a number of weapons and ammunition. On the night of 21 July, according to their plan, Trong and his accomplices stole the boat of Mr. Phu in Dam Van Hamlet. Using a gun, Hoang kept Mr. Phu under control, tied him up and led him into the hold of the boat. Tho stood guard while Quang cut the anchor line and piloted the boat out to sea. Nam, Sy and Tiep stood guard while Dung, My and An stole fuel and began putting it on board the boat. After they had put two containers of fuel on board, they were surrounded by the Dam Van Hamlet Militia. While jumping on board to flee, they fired toward the shore, killing Tra, the deputy commander of the Dam Van Hamlet Militia and wounding five other persons. Their willful action forced the Dam Van Hamlet Militia to return their fire, killing Ho Van Nam and Vo Van Hoang. The militia also confiscated two weapons and other pieces of evidence.

The Phu Khanh Provincial People's Court sentenced the two leaders, Nguyen Duc Trong and Doan Dinh Sy, to death and sentenced Nguyen Tiep and Nguyen Tho to life in prison. Vo Thi Hoa, Tran Van Quang, Vo Hung Dung, Nguyen Ngoc An and Le My received sentences ranging from 10 to 3 years in prison.

They were also required to pay damages of more than 5,000 dong to the Ninh Phuoc Cooperative and to the persons from whom they stole property.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

TROOP RECRUITMENT--To date Ho Chi Minh City and Thai Binh and Son La Provinces have completed their troop recruitment for 1980 and are making preparations for their 1981 troop recruitment plan. Ho Chi Minh City alone has overfulfilled its 1980 troop recruitment norm by 2 percent. [BK190705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 12 Jan 81]

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

BULGARIAN PLAY PERFORMANCE--Hanoi, 30 Jan (VNA)--"Last Night in Spain," a play by Bulgarian playwright Dimitrov Dimov, is now on in Hanoi for the 1,300th founding anniversary of Bulgaria. The premier last night was attended by Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information and vice-president of the Vietnam Organizing Committee for Bulgaria's 1,300th founding anniversary; Hoang Tung, member of the Party Central Committee; Boris Stoychev, Bulgarian charge d'affaires A.I.; professor artist Xaso Stoyanov and the other Bulgarians who had helped stage the play; and representatives of the External Relations Commission of the party, the Foreign Ministry, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the People's of other Countries, and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 30 Jan 81]

DDR CULTURAL DELEGATION--A delegation of the GDR Ministry of Culture headed by its Vice Minister Klaus Hopcke had paid a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Information. It attended the opening of the exhibition of GDR books here and visited Ho Chi Minh City. Klaus Hopcke and Vietnamese Vice Minister of Culture and Information Mai Vy signed here yesterday documents on cooperation between the two countries in publication and cinematography. The GDR delegation was cordially received by Hoang Tun, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of its Commission for Propaganda and Education. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0253 GMT 27 Jan 81]

SOVIET PSYCHOLOGIST--Hanoi, 15 Jan (VNA)--Professor Doctor E.V. Sorokova, deputy director of the Institute of Psychology under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, has visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Institute of Philosophy. She exchanged views with Professor Nguyen Khanh Toan, chairman of the Social Sciences Commission; and Professor Pham Nhu Cuong, director of the host institute. Professor Sorokova had contacts with many Vietnamese colleagues and gave lectures in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [OW181457 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 15 Jan 81]

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY'S AWARD--Hanoi, 20 Jan (VNA)--Nguyen Phu Soai who has served as Vietnamese Ambassador to Hungary, has been awarded the Hungarian Peace and Friendship Order and the Medal of Friendship Among Nations. The order was conferred by the presidential council of the People's Republic of Hungary, and the medal by the national council of the Patriotic People's Front. [Text] [OW210231 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT 20 Jan 81]

GDR BOOKS ON DISPLAY--Hanoi, 20 Jan (VNA)--An exhibition of books published by the German Democratic Republic opened here today under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Information. The opening was attended by Mai Vy, vice minister of culture and information, representatives of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Commission for External Relations of the Party Central Committee and the Foreign Ministry. Also present were the GDR charge d'affaires ad interim, Wolfgang Thummel, and a delegation of the GDR Ministry of Culture headed by Vice-Minister Klaus Hoepcke. On display are more than 3,000 titles by 78 publishing houses in the GDR, covering science, technology, and the arts. There are also books for the youth and children, Vietnamese works translated into German and books on Vietnam. At the press conference on this occasion, Klaus Hoepcke talked about the development of publication in the GDR. He said that 27 Vietnamese works had been published in the GDR. These included Ho Chi Minh's prison diary, works by Nguyen Trai whose 600th birthday was celebrated by UNESCO last year, and writings by Le Duan. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 20 Jan 81]

GIFTS FROM CUBAN DELEGATION--On 16 January the Nguyen Viet Xuan construction team of Cuba visited and presented a number of gifts to the Binh Tri Thien provincial military command. The gifts, which include 25 tons of construction materials and electric equipment, are for the building of a Ho Chi Minh memorial by the provincial armed forces which is scheduled to be completed on 19 May of this year. [BK210357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jan 81]

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### IMPROVING POLITICAL THEORY EDUCATION IN PARTY--PART II

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN in Vietnamese No 5, Sep-Oct 80 pp 1-11 and 21

[Part 2 of article by Nguyen Hoang: "Several Thoughts on Improving the Teaching of Political Theory Within the Party"; part 1 was published in JPRS 76055, No 79 of this series, 21 Nov 80, pp 52-60]

#### Text Part II: A Number of Specific Matters

A. The candidates for, objectives of and planning of the training of cadres and the teaching of party members.

1. To date, the following has been achieved with regard to establishing the candidates for and the objectives and planning of the training of cadres and the teaching of party members:

--We have determined that the candidates for the teaching of political theory within the party are all cadres and party members, most importantly leadership cadres and management cadres, beginning with the key leadership cadres of the various sectors and levels.

--With regard to objectives, we have only set forth general standards regarding the theoretical, political, cultural, technical and professional qualifications of each type high level, middle level, elementary level and basic level cadre and party member as set forth in resolution 23.

--On the basis of these common objectives, we have made estimates of the number of cadres and party members that must attend school on each program level (high, middle, elementary and basic) and determined how many have attended school and how many have not. We have begun to classify cadres on the basis of whether they attend formal or on the job schools and classes. On this basis, we have established formal and on the job party school systems and assigned candidates to each type school.

However, there are still shortcomings and weaknesses in this area:

a) We have yet to plan the training of cadres in a manner closely linked to the requirements of improving and strengthening the organization of the party, the organization of the state and the other organizations within the dictatorship of the proletariat system. For this reason, the registration of students for the system

of formal party schools, although attention has been given to the corps of key leadership cadres on the various levels and within the various sectors, has not been fully carried out. Some key leadership cadres (who presently hold positions) refuse to attend school. The persons who will be cadres next have not been carefully selected. Although many persons have attended school, the number of key leadership cadres of the various levels and sectors who have studied political theory under a program based on the requirements of standardization still constitutes a small percentage of party committee members, especially on the district and basic levels. On the other hand, although we have determined who will attend formal school and who will attend on the job schools, we have not quickly created the conditions needed to expand the various on the job schools and classes (textbooks and instructors).

b) We have yet to establish the specific educational objectives for each type cadre and party member. The standardization of cadres is a necessity. However, standardization does not simply involve establishing a number of standards governing personal qualities and knowledge of political theory, culture, technology and one's profession, rather, we must also boldly establish standards governing the specific abilities required to fulfill the assigned task. These capabilities are the style of leadership of the leadership cadre, the ability of a cadre guiding a sector to organize and manage, the knowledge of educational science of instructors, etc. In the program taught to the leadership cadres on the various levels, there is a complete lack of knowledge of the science of leadership and the style of leadership cadres and the subjects of the organization and management of the economy and social management are not dealt with well.

Because we have failed to resolve these problems, the practice has developed of doing that which is simple and easy in planning: persons are assigned to a particular program on the basis of their salary grade, not on the basis of the task assigned to them; although attention has been given to inspecting cadres and party members with regard to whether they meet the standards that have been established regarding their command of theory and their knowledge of culture, technology and their profession, but, attention has not been given to their overall qualifications, consequently, it is not known whether they have developed new skills or qualities. In educational work, there is also the phenomenon of teaching a general program to different types of cadres (provided that they have similar salary grades and positions).

2. In order to lay the foundation for planning the training of cadres and the teaching of party members, we suggest:

a) We must establish clear objectives to be achieved in the 1980's in the teaching of each type cadre and party member. This work must be closely linked to the requirement of the standardization of cadres, of which the Organization Department of the Central Committee is in charge. As regards political theory, the following several guidelines can be employed:

As soon as they enter the party, every party member must have a minimum knowledge of communism, the general platform and the revolutionary line of the party in the present stage, the principles of organization and activity of the party and party member qualifications. These matters are generally dealt with in the process of preparing a person for acceptance into the party. However, instead of employing a universal program for each and every person, we should select course material and organize research based on the level of each type of new party member.

--In addition to knowledge of the party, all party members must study under a program of universal theory which coordinates the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory with the teaching of the lines and policies of the party, party history, knowledge of party building and necessary knowledge regarding the organization of implementation in order to insure that each party member plays an exemplary, vanguard role in the various production and combat movements and the movements to build and protect the fatherland.

--With regard to each type cadre (including basic cadres), it is necessary to take different training requirements into consideration:

With regard to the various types of management cadres who are trained at schools of the state, it is necessary to provide them with training to increase their knowledge of theory (under the general requirement of gaining a relatively systematic understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and a deep understanding of the subjects directly related to their occupation); knowledge of the general line and basic viewpoints of the party in each field of work; and knowledge of party building (with attention to party building within their sector).

As regards the leadership cadres on the various levels (both cadres who now hold such positions and cadres who will hold these positions next) who serve the function of providing comprehensive leadership, it is necessary, in addition to the requirement of providing training to raise their command of political theory, lines, policies and party building, to give particular attention to providing them with knowledge of economic management and social management, leadership work and the leadership style.

b) Because ours is a party that is in political power, the training of cadres must be based on the entire system of party schools, state schools and the schools of the mass organizations. Three school systems have been established in our country: the party schools on the various levels, the national education system and the system of central management schools and professional theory schools of the various sectors and the mass organizations.

To avoid duplication, in the planning of cadre training, there must be coordination among the various school systems and a division of student management responsibilities within the party school system.

--It is necessary to improve the teaching of political theory at the state schools and the schools of the mass organizations. We must also implement the principle that a cadre who attends a state school need not study the same program at a party school and vice versa. This principle will be applied in the correspondence classes and the professional theory training classes (special course) of the state school system and in the training classes (both formal and on the job) of party schools. As regards the training classes, all students must study under a unified program.

--We must establish a division of labor and cooperation among the various school systems on the basis of the function and task of each school.

The formal and on the job party schools should only be in charge of providing training in political theory to cadres and party members with state schools taking charge of

providing professional and technical training (which include the professional theory schools of the sector and the mass organizations). At present, the higher and vocational middle school system, the trade training schools, and the schools of the mass organizations also teach Marxist-Leninist theory, consequently, the party schools should only have the task of providing advanced training to further deepen the understanding of political theory on the part of cadres and party members who have attended these schools.

Within the party school system, formal party schools should only be in charge of providing training to key leadership cadres of the various levels and sectors with a view toward building a leadership nucleus for all levels and sectors (encompassing both cadres who presently hold positions and persons who will become cadres next). The on the job party schools should be in charge of the remaining cadres. Within the formal party schools, we must also establish a division of responsibilities along the following lines: central schools should only be in charge of training key leadership cadres for the provincial and municipal levels and the sectors on the central level, district secretaries and chairmen and the key leadership cadres of the federations of enterprises or federated enterprises that are under the direct manpower management of the Secretariat. The principal students at the provincial and district party schools are key leadership cadres of the basic level. The core cadres who specialize in party building will attend a party school or the professional theory school of the sector.

--As regards those cadres who are next in line to be leadership cadres, it is necessary to plan their training to correspond to each 5-year plan and in a manner in which this planning is closely linked to the effort of the leadership agencies on the various levels and in the various sectors to make improvements. The registration of students will be carried out on the basis of rosters approved by the party committee echelon.

On the basis of the guidelines presented above, we must revise the various types of programs, rearrange the system of formal party schools and strongly develop the on the job schools and classes.

#### B. The contents of training programs and textbooks.

1. When it was decided to establish a four level training program, resolution 210 of the Party Secretariat stated: "The subject matter to be taught in the teaching of political theory and ideology must include the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the lines and policies of the party, the necessary knowledge concerning the country and history of Vietnam, necessary knowledge of the modern world, the viewpoints of the party concerning the various areas of work, especially economic work and party building and party history. In the training program, appropriate importance must be attached to the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and much time must be allocated to the study of economic subjects, including political economics, the economic development line of the party and knowledge of economic management." The various programs, "although differing in how deeply they deal with these subjects, must have the common objective of providing a thorough understanding of the fundamentals mentioned above."

In keeping with this guideline, we compiled and issued textbooks for all four programs, thereby laying the basis of unifying subject matter and expanding the movement to

study political theory throughout the party and within the national educational system. This was the first time that we had compiled our own textbooks. The subjects being taught, which are relatively comprehensive, coordinate three areas: basic theory, the lines and policies of the party and specific work knowledge. The regular supplementation of subject matter by new resolutions of the party has helped the teaching of political theory keep abreast of the political task.

However, in actuality, due to the training requirements of each type cadre and in order to be consistent with the specific circumstances that exist, many different programs have been established.

In the high level party schools, there are the high level programs (1 year and 2 year), the specialized program and the research student program.

Within the branch party school system, there are the 1 year and 2 year middle level programs and the 4 year specialized program (considered the same as a political college) for various types of cadres: the cadres within agriculture, industry, propaganda and training, the press and the publishing sector, political instructors and the inspection sector.

After the South was liberated, we put together a special program for basic cadres and party members in the provinces of the South. The different types of cadres have been studying under a common program that is consistent with the characteristics of the situation and the work requirements of the newly liberated zone.

Thus, in the formulation of programs and their implementation, we have made certain efforts to implement the guideline of the party, namely, that these programs keep abreast of the line, of the political task and of the realities of the work of students. However, due to limitations in the editing of subject matter and to new developments in the country's situation and among students themselves, the four level program system today faces many problems that must be resolved:

The volume of knowledge contained within the various programs, especially the training programs, does not meet training objectives. The three subjects in basic theory only provide the student with a number of general principles and do not reflect or fully reflect the latest achievements of social science in recent years. Importance has not been attached to researching the history of the international worker movement (the high level program only allocates 20 days of study to this subject and the other programs have condensed it to one or two lessons or specialized reports). The subject of party history has not been researched in the form of a summary. Research on the lines and viewpoints of the party stops at general issues and has not been closely linked to specific policies, positions and measures (in other words, it has not delved deeply into the field of organization of implementation). Party building is only presented in the form of principles and guidelines and is weak in terms of specific theory and work. There is a serious shortage of specific knowledge: economic management is taught as a subject but importance has not been attached to the science of leadership, the management of the state and social management (on the levels training leadership cadres); generally speaking, the professional knowledge that is provided (in classes training cadres who specialize in party work) is simple in nature.

Compared to the curricula of the fraternal countries, our curricula contain a small volume of knowledge (fewer subjects), are impractical and do not delve deeply into the organization of implementation within the various fields of work. (\*)

Our subject matter is still simplistic in nature but divided among many program levels, consequently, duplications frequently occur. In instructional work, it is sometimes impossible to see much of a difference between the middle level program and the high level program (the high level party schools recently expanded their programs). No clear distinction exists among the programs and subjects of research of the specialized department classes, the specialized courses and the student research classes. On the other hand, the elementary program and middle level program sometimes employ the same curricula on party history, lines and policies and party building.

Moreover, the haphazard utilization of programs (cutting out many lessons and sometimes an entire subject) has made it even more difficult to distinguish among the various program levels.

A drawback of textbooks is that many lessons within the program systems are structured nearly the same, thereby causing the feelings that the lessons of the elementary program are nothing more than an abridged form of the lessons of the middle level program and that the middle level program is simply a condensed version of the high level program. For this reason, instructors often give expanded explanations, teaching the elementary program on the basis of the contents of the middle level program and teaching the middle level program by consulting the high level program.

2. Thus, the problem we face is not only one of improving existing textbooks, but also establishing official programs and compiling official textbooks for the various subjects.

The improvement of programs and the writing of new textbooks must be designed to meet the requirements of the political task of our entire party and all our people at this time, namely, building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland; at the same time, consideration must be given to the improved qualifications of cadres and party members in the area of theory as well as the area of specific knowledge in each field of work. Appropriate importance must be attached to Marxist-Leninist theory; at the same time, particular attention must be given to the requirements of thoroughly comprehending the lines and policies of the party and improving the ability of the student to organize implementation.

As regards the structure of programs, more basic theory must be taught in the course on the history of the international worker movement; the study of party history and the study of lines and policies must be reorganized so that the student gains a full understanding of the strategic tasks of building and protecting the socialist fatherland, gains a full understanding of the general line and closely coordinates the research of the basic line and viewpoints of the party with the research of the specific policies, positions and measures within each field: the economy, the culture, the national defense system, the security system, foreign affairs, the state and jurisprudence and party building; in the area of specific knowledge, in addition to the subject of economic management, appropriate attention must be given

to the science of leadership, the science of state management and the science of social management.

The improvement of programs and the compilation of new textbooks must thoroughly implement the guideline for the improvement of the teaching of theory, that is, "must more thoroughly implement the guideline of linking theory with practice, fully insure that the subject matter being taught is scientific and militant in nature and insure that a movement is launched among students to think in a scientific, independent and creative manner" (the Political Report). This guideline must be manifested in the contents of textbooks when formulating programs. To accomplish this, textbooks must fully and deeply present the principles of Marxian-Leninism and present the latest achievements in theory and science in our times; an effort must be made to present party history and the line of the party in the form of matters of theory pertaining to Vietnam and the revolutionary experiences of Vietnam; the presentation of general viewpoints and knowledge must be better coordinated with the experiences that have been summarized in each specific field of work. It is necessary to thoroughly criticize the reactionary ideology of Maoism, modern anti-communism and those viewpoints that are contrary to the lines and viewpoints of the party.

Programs must be oriented toward providing the student with increasingly broad and deep knowledge. Each program must be a step up the ladder of learning and must, at the same time, have the general objectives established for the teaching of political theory. Among the various types of programs, there must not simply be the distinction that one is an abridged or expanded version of another, rather, the entire structure of each program must create a separate quality for the program itself and meet the requirements of forging the qualities and improving the skills of each type student.

On the basis of our realities and the experiences of the fraternal parties, we suggest that the various programs be divided into four different types:

--A program for new party members which encompasses knowledge of the party and party member qualifications.

--An elementary program with the requirement of disseminating Marxian-Leninism, necessary knowledge concerning our country, the party and the lines and policies of the party and necessary knowledge concerning the organizations of implementation in the major fields of work, especially economic management (which can be taught to party members, Youth Union members, youths and basic cadres, with the exception of key leadership cadres).

--A middle level program with the requirement of researching Marxist-Leninist theory in a relatively systematic fashion as we are doing now. The subjects on party history and the lines and policies of the party must improve the ability of the student to research the theory of the Vietnamese revolution. The various areas of work must establish good coordination between equipping the student with theory and viewpoints and providing him with practical experience.

--A high level program which, in terms of its structure, can be similar to the middle level program; however, the subjects that are studied must be broader and deeper and the degree of independent thinking required must be higher. The distinction between the middle level program and the high level program cannot only be expressed in terms of the volume of knowledge provided, but must also be expressed in the methods of teaching and learning. Under the middle level program, although a number of classical works (generally excerpted passages) and documents of the party are studied, both teaching and learning should still be based primarily on textbooks. Under the high level program, textbooks are still necessary but we must use primarily the classical works and the documents of the party as textbooks. Here, independent research and independent thinking must be more fully practiced.

The subjects of study include many different types; however, it is necessary to establish common programs (for use as standards) in order to establish different types of programs based on the objectives of the training of each type cadre. In order to establish a uniformity of program subject matter, we suggest that the following two basic programs be established:

--A program used within the formal party school system, which primarily trains the key leadership cadres of the party on the various levels and within the various sectors;

--A program used by all on the job schools for the other types of cadres.

As regards the compilation of textbooks, it is necessary to compile one type of textbooks to be used as a standard. The schools should have the task of applying this standard under the guidance of the upper level. The compilation of textbooks is work of a scientific nature; therefore, we propose the establishment of Scientific Councils (there must be a Scientific Council consisting of the most skilled persons in each field for each textbook). The agencies that compile textbooks should only serve the function of organizing and managing this work. With regard to subjects that are still new to us, it is necessary to translate materials of the fraternal parties, invite specialists to instruct at our schools, gain experience and eventually compile these textbooks on our own.

#### C. The methods of teaching and learning.

1. In keeping with resolution 210, we have made a number of improvements in the methods of teaching and learning; for example, we have established regulations on reading the classical works (excerpted passages for the middle level program and a number of selected works for the high level program) and introduced party documents in the programs of study (historical documents, major resolutions and writings of President Ho, Le Duan and a number of other leaders); incorporated the experiences of advanced model units in the programs of study (by listening to reports at schools and conducting field research trips); increased the amount of time spent studying the actual situation; implemented graduation examination regulations; implemented a practical application system; and begun to require the writing of papers at the end of a course concerning what the student has learned. Recently, some schools have begun to require the writing of an essay (on one specific subject based on actual

research and appended with written proposals). In the learning process, some schools have gradually improved the various elements of the learning process by reducing the number of hours spent in class and increasing the amount of time available for independent research by students and for group discussion.

Generally speaking, however, the teaching of political theory still fails to closely link theory with practice and stops at general theories and viewpoints; the application of that which is learned for the purpose of resolving practical problems is still very limited. The structure of programs contains ample material on theory, lines, viewpoints, the situation and practical experience but these areas are separated from one another.

On the other hand, training is still very much "one way" in nature: the student relies upon the instructor and the instructor wants to "help" the student by cramming his head with knowledge, the more the better. Initiative and independent thinking on the part of the student are very limited, even in the classes of the high level party schools.

The criticism of lines of thinking and viewpoints that are contrary to Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party, contrary to communism is cursory in nature, not strong and incisive.

The efficiency at which training time is used is still low. Much time is still spent in classes, the discussion groups often repeat the opinions of others and, in particular, the amount of time allocated for independent research is not fully utilized.

2. The weaknesses mentioned above are due to many reasons and, if not resolved in a well coordinated manner, they will be difficult to correct.

--The immediate cause is that the corps of instructors does not meet the heightened requirements. Instructors themselves are still divorced from reality and the theoretical and professional qualifications of many persons are still low. In addition, there is the mistaken concept on the part of instructors in evaluating the qualifications of students that they are not fully capable of independent research. Very large classes and few instructors make it impossible to help each small group and also lead to a simplified method of working: in class, they teach everything in the program and then find it necessary to assist students by providing them with summaries. In addition, there are shortcomings in the contents of textbooks and the instructions provided by the upper level (teaching methods have not been summarized).

--As regards the leadership of the schools, many boards of directors do not have a firm grasp of the actual situation surrounding the movement or the situation involving the understanding and thinking of students, consequently, they guide instruction by the administrative method and, although they adopt a separate study plan for each class, the contents of these plans are, generally speaking, identical.

On the other hand, many party committee echelons have not provided guidance concerning the subject matter to be studied and have not created the conditions for

school cadres to gain an understanding of the thinking guiding the party committee or the matters that must be resolved in each area of work as well as the guidelines for resolving these matters. Theoretical research, the summarizing of the experiences of advanced model units and the summarizing of major campaigns and the revolutionary movements of the masses are either non-existent or done in a simplified manner, thereby posing another obstacle to the effort to implement the guideline of closely linking theory to practice.

Therefore, in order to improve the methods of teaching and learning in accordance with the requirements set forth in the resolution of the 4th Congress, namely, that we "more thoroughly implement the guideline of linking theory with practice, fully insure that the subject matter being taught is scientific and militant in nature and insure that a movement is launched among students to think in a scientific, independent and creative manner," we feel that the following is necessary:

a) We must improve many elements of educational work: from the structure of programs and the contents of textbooks to the training of instructors. With regard to methods, we must conduct a review in order to establish regulations appended with specific instructions concerning each measure and each element in the teaching and learning process.

The experience of the fraternal parties has been to distinguish among the various program levels not only in terms of the contents of subject matter, but also in terms of the methods of teaching and learning. The higher the program, the more the student must engage in independent research and independent thought. This requirement is not only based on the level of understanding (the ability to conduct independent research), but also has the purpose of formulating a scientific, independent and creative style of thinking consistent with the work program that the student will undertake.

The improvement effort consists of many measures; of these, attention must be given to carrying out the following measures well:

--Implementing democracy in the learning process; tapping the spirit of independent thinking, the spirit of learning through one's own efforts and the spirit of attaching importance to collective discussion and debate; determinedly opposing the practice on the part of instructors of cramming the minds of students with knowledge.

--Increasing the amount of time available for studying the actual situation and researching the experiences of advanced model units; insuring that the student is always in touch with and clearly understands the situation of his locality and unit.

--Implementing mandatory regulations that require the writing of a dissertation and official recognition of a person as a graduate. The dissertation must deal with practical problems being faced in the work of the locality or unit. It must present an analysis of these problems and propose scientifically based guidelines and measures for resolving them.

b) In order to help the school improve its methods of teaching and learning, it is necessary that assistance be provided from the outside; two major forms of this assistance are research on theory and the concern of the party committee echelon. It is necessary to intensify the research on theory and promptly incorporate the results of this research in the subject matter being taught and in the training of instructors. At the same time, the various party committee echelons must take the initiative and create the conditions for school cadres to gain an understanding of the overall situation, the actual situation of the movement, the practical problems that are being faced, the guidelines for resolving these problems and the good experiences that must be employed as well as the mistakes and shortcomings that must be corrected.

#### D. Concerning the matter of instructors.

1. This is one of the key problems that must be resolved well in order to expand the scale, improve the quality and raise the efficiency of educational work. In recent years, we have made certain efforts to train specialized instructors and build the network of on the job instructors. As regards training, training is now provided in the two school departments (V and IX) that train political instructors for the national educational system. The high level party school and the three propaganda and training schools also regularly hold instructor training classes for the party school system on the special course level, the student research level or the high level. Some department schools and provincial party schools are participating in the training of scores of instructors for the district party schools under the middle level program. Since 1975, the department schools have trained 4,784 instructors; the provincial party schools have trained 4,389 district party school instructors.

As regards advanced training, the primary activities are providing advanced training in lines and policies through short-term classes or holding research conferences when new, important resolutions are adopted by the party. Only the first stage of scientific research is conducted at the high level party school. Researching the actual situation has also been established as a regulation binding upon all instructors. A number of systems and policies governing instructors have been implemented (which stipulate the amount of time to be spent on instruction, on scientific research and on field research, establish subsidy and summer vacation regulations and so forth).

In conjunction with the elementary and advanced training of specialized instructors, we must gradually build the network of on the job instructors, primarily of the provinces and districts.

However, the efforts described above have not been enough to meet the requirements involved in this improvement program. From the high level party school to the department party schools, the provincial party schools and the district party schools, both formal and on the job, the same observation is made, namely, that there is a shortage of instructors and that their theoretical and professional qualifications are, generally speaking, still weak. The goal set for the department schools, that is, trying to develop two or three skilled instructors for each faculty, a goal that was set forth many years ago, has yet to be met. Such a situation exists because the movement to study political theory has developed rapidly but the training of instructors

has not kept pace; the underlying cause is that we have not resolved the instructor problem through planning in a manner closely linked to the planning of cadre and party member training.

2. In order to improve the teaching of political theory, it is necessary to quickly resolve the instructor problem. When resolving this problem, attention must be given to the requirements of improving training programs and the contents of instruction. In terms of quantity, we cannot only give consideration to meeting the requirements of existing subjects and the existing school systems, but must also give consideration to possible additional subjects, to developing the system of party schools; we need not increase the number of schools, but can expand the specialized sector systems of the provincial party schools. As regards quality, consideration must be given to the requirement of increasing the volume of knowledge contained within the various types of programs and the requirement of raising the level of the programs that must be taught at schools.

The specific problems that must be resolved are generally as follows:

- a) Establishing standards for instructors which insure that they possess the required knowledge of political theory, culture and their profession so that they can teach a subject on a specific program level. The universal requirement of instructors is that they should have completed various levels of study (acquired academic titles); on this basis, we must adopt appropriate benefit regulations and policies regarding them. In addition to the requirement concerning the scientific knowledge they must have, there is also the requirement that they have an understanding of practice: good instruction can only be the result of coordinating science with practice.
- b) We must determine the structure of the corps of specialized instructors and part-time instructors. Here, we can apply the experience of the colleges, at which instructors work at a particular agency and are also instructors at the college. The building of the corps of instructors must proceed along the lines of specialization and cooperation: instructors should not only specialize in one particular subject, but must specialize in one or two special subjects and eventually in every subject. An instructor can and must instruct at many schools. Positive steps must be taken to resolve the shortage of instructors; however, our basic guideline continues to be trying to improve the quality of instructors and creating a corps of scientists in this field.
- c) To insure that we have enough instructors of the required quality and succeed in building a corps of scientists and educators in the field of the teaching of political theory, we must employ a variety of measures, such as implementing a division of echelons that returns the training of political instructors for the national education system to the college and educational sectors; opening instructor training curricula within the various party schools; building the network of part-time instructors; reorganizing the existing corps of instructors along specialized lines; intensifying scientific research and providing instructors with many forms of advanced training. On the other hand, it is also necessary to adopt a plan for sending persons to be trained or to conduct research in the fraternal countries

or a plan to invite specialists to help us in order to learn the latest achievements that we do not have the ability to research.

E. The systems of formal and on the job party schools.

1. Resolution 210 set forth the following guidelines for building the systems of party schools: "An effort must be made to provide additional cadres to the central Nguyen Ai Quoc School in order to expand the scale of its elementary and advanced training of cadres on the various levels and cadres researching theory. We must organize the system of middle level party schools that provides specialized training for certain types of cadres, such as those in agriculture, industry, finance, commerce, planning, education and so forth; every province and municipality must organize a party school and can establish a number of specialized sector curricula; the political classes taught within the districts must be incorporated in the district party school...; we must strengthen the training and study components of the provincial, municipal and district propaganda and training committees, reorganize the on the job schools and classes within the sectors and levels..."

a) To date, we have built a relatively complete system of formal party schools extending from the central level to the district level and within the army that consists of 17 party schools directly subordinate to the central level, 39 provincial and municipal party schools, 287 district and city party schools, 11 party schools on the various echelons of the army and so forth.

Generally speaking, the organization of the system of formal party schools directly subordinate to the various party committee echelons from the central level to the district and city levels is efficient. However, there are too many "departments" of these schools and all schools lack the conditions needed to fulfill their task well (there is a shortage of instructors and many schools are experiencing a severe shortage of material bases and means of instruction).

b) Besides the system of formal party schools, we have gradually expanded the system of on the job training.

To date, 40 units on the central and provincial levels have opened on the job schools or classes for all three programs: the elementary program, the middle level program and the high level program. In addition to the on the job party schools, the training and study components of the provinces and municipalities have also helped the party committee echelons directly subordinate to the province open classes based on the elementary program.

On the installation level, the party committee is in charge of on the job training under the guidance and direction of the district and city propaganda and training committees. According to latest statistics, 1,200 villages (in the North) have established village party schools.

To date, the on the job schools and classes have trained nearly 80,000 cadres and party members in the elementary, middle level and high level programs (nearly 3,000 students have been trained in the high level program). The primary difficulty

encountered in expanding the on the job schools and classes is the shortage of instructors (for the middle and high level programs). The quality of the on the job classes is, generally speaking, low. The application of the programs and methods of instruction at the formal schools within the on the job classes has prolonged training time (the middle and high level programs take roughly 4 years to complete) and caused instability in class enrollments (at the end of a class, only one-half or one-third the original number of students is still attending the class).

2. In order to carry out the task of strengthening the system of formal party schools and expanding the system of on the job party schools, we feel that it is necessary to clearly define the categories of students of which the party school systems must be in charge; on this basis, we must rearrange the system of formal party schools and build the system of on the job schools for the remaining cadres and party members.

As presented above, the candidates for the teaching of political theory are all cadres and party members; however, the system of formal party schools is only in charge of the elementary and advanced training of key leadership cadres of the various party echelons and the advanced training of the key cadres of the various sectors. To perform this work, it is necessary to rearrange the system of party schools directly subordinate to the central level, expand and improve the system of provincial and municipal party schools and supplement the tasks of the system of district, precinct and city party schools so that they are both formal party schools and centers guiding the on the job schools and classes of the basic party organizations.

It is necessary to plan the organization of the entire system of on the job training and resolve the problems of textbooks and instructors (both specialized and part-time). In this organizational planning, we face the question of whether we should build on the job party schools patterned after the formal schools. And, how should we coordinate the activities of the on the job party schools and the activities of the training and study components of the provinces and districts? We propose that we should establish centers to guide, observe and inspect on the job training on all levels (these can be the training and study components of the propaganda and training committees). At the same time, we should develop on the job schools and classes in the various sectors and at basic units. With regard to the middle level and high level programs, the candidates for which are few in number and which require high quality instruction, each level can organize a number of schools (beginning on the provincial and municipal levels and the agencies directly subordinate to the central level followed by gradual expansion to the district and corresponding levels). The elementary level program can be widely organized at agencies and enterprises or joint agencies and enterprises and be directly managed by the installation party committee.

3. With regard to all basic problems that must be resolved in the teaching of political theory, we still face the following problem: the material bases and the regulations and policies governing students as well as the management of students are still primarily parts of party work among students. Here, allow us to make several brief proposals:

a) Although our country is still poor, we still must concern ourselves with the conditions needed for the party schools to operate, must provide food and shelter, provide the conditions needed for the study, relaxation and health of students and provide the means of instruction needed by schools.

b) At present, the party activities of the students at party schools are of two forms: establishing party organisations along with the party mentors at the schools and establishing party chapters under the guidance of the board of directors (which have the status of a party coordination and operations committee). We suggest that the second form be employed.

#### FOOTNOTES

\* See: TAP CHI GIANG VIEN No 4, 1980.

\* See: Reference material also printed in this issue.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HANOI WARDS FIGHT NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung Wards Review Phase 1 and Begin Phase 2 of the Struggle Against Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung wards have reviewed phase 1 and begun phase 2 of the struggle against negative phenomena at the pilot project installations.

In phase 1, Ba Dinh ward conducted a pilot project in the five areas around the bus depots, the electric power plant, Tay Lake and a number of units in the industrial food sector and the housing construction and repair sector. Generally speaking, the first phase achieved a number of results and thwarted such brazen phenomena as the theft of coal and fish, ticket collusion at bus depots, etc. In the past, the theft of coal at the Yen Phu Power Plant occurred on a daily basis; one family that earned their living by this method once had dozens of tons of stolen coal hidden away. The theft of fish and nets at Tay Lake was also rather serious and prolonged, thus damaging public funds. Through study and struggle coordinated with various control measures, the first phase put an end to these negative phenomena in some areas. The ward also waged a successful struggle against the slipping of tickets to the outside, ticket collusion and the causing of disturbances at the bus depots, sending hundreds of professional hoodlums to be transformed and reclaiming materials and property of value.

In Hai Ba Trung ward, the theft of coal, rice, wheat flour and so forth at the port and the practice of boldly stopping vehicles on the road and boarding them to steal their cargo have also declined. In Thanh Luong Precinct, the phenomenon of randomly tapping water lines in order to illegally produce bread has also been stopped. Many households voluntarily dismantled their bread ovens. In Bach Dang Precinct, dozens of tons of coal and other supplies have been reclaimed.

Coordinating the struggle against negative phenomena within agencies, enterprises and cooperatives with the struggle in society, the responsible agencies within the ward conducted investigations and uncovered a number of cases involving the misuse of socialist property, thereby reducing the losses of the state.

Through the struggle against negative phenomena, the basic organizations of the party have restrengthed their organization and improved the quality of party members.

Party members who have made mistakes have voluntarily reviewed themselves and expressed the determination to rectify these mistakes, thereby having a good impact upon the masses. Disciplinary action has been taken against a number of others who committed more serious violations.

In phase 1, besides the results that were achieved, several shortcomings and weaknesses were evident in the two wards that must be overcome. Generally speaking, the rate at which the various units have carried out the pilot project has been slow. The initiative displayed by some installations has not been high. There has been a lack of close coordination between the level and the sector and some confusion has been evident. The masses have not been mobilized in a truly widespread manner. The fear of offending others, the fear of retaliation and a lack of confidence persist.

After reviewing the achievements and the shortcomings in phase 1, Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung Wards adopted plans for carrying out phase 2. The general guideline is to continue to develop upon the victories that were won in phase 1 and make the struggle against negative phenomena the constant task at the pilot project installations while expanding the pilot project to new installations and gradually proceeding in accordance with the plans that have been adopted. In conjunction with struggling against negative phenomena, full attention must be given to accelerating production and work, strengthening the various areas of management and caring for the lives of cadres, manual workers, civil servants and the people.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING PERMANENT RESIDENCY DETAILED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Dec 80 80 p 4

[Answering Readers column: "On Determining Permanent Residency"]

[Text] On 26 November 1980 the "Readers" Opinions" column brought up the matter of many Public Security posts not doing a good job of determining residence for the issuance of 1981 ration books. Our response to the reader is as follows:

On the basis of Directive No 4335 UB/TM, dated 27 October 1980, of the Municipal People's Committee, regarding the issuance of 1981 ration books, the Public Security Service issued official notice No 2%, dated 4 November 1980, which guided the zones, districts, precincts, and public security posts in determining residence in order to serve the issuance of ration books. The contents of the Service official notice gave the following guidance:

The residency certification forms of cadres, workers, and students are submitted to the neighborhood teams. Every day the zone police pick them up and compare them to the permanent residency certificates of each household and with the observation records of the zone police, in order to verify the profession and place of employment of the person. The forms are given to the Deputy Commander of the post for his signature and seal, and are then returned to the team leaders so that they can be returned to the people. All forms received in the course of a day are signed and returned on that day.

With regard to the collective households in the outskirts, the district seats must arrange a specific schedule to avoid the situation of having a crowd one day but on some days having no organs arrive.

In the case of cadres, workers, and students who take their forms directly to the public security posts, the duty officers of the public security posts accept them and immediately send them to the zone police.

After receiving the reader's opinions we inspected the public security posts and issued a notice in order to rectify their working methods.

We would like to sincerely thank the reader for contributing constructive, helpful opinions to the public security sector.

2 December 1980  
Major Nguyen Xuong  
Head of the Social Order and Security  
Administrative-Management Bureau of the  
Hanoi Public Security Service

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON PRODUCTION SPIRIT

BK051348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[NHAN DAN 5 February editorial: "A New Spirit in Motion"]

[Text] With springtime vigor, a new spirit has emerged on the productive labor front. Many enterprises have initially reorganized production according to new methods and applied the piecework system. Many agricultural cooperatives are improving their labor organization methods and applying the method of contracting out work to each group of laborers in coordination with the method of contracting out production to individual laborers.

Under the unified guidance of the state plan, the independence of all localities in production and business is being broadened. Trade relations between the state and the peasantry have been established on the basis of the new policy which serves both private and public interests. Economic activities are conducted in a buoyant atmosphere. All the units which have implemented the new methods and policy have increased their labor productivity, reduced their production costs and turned out more products while ensuring the interests of the laborers as well as those of the collectives and the state, simultaneously promoting the three revolutions and developing collective mastery.

A paramount criterion of the effectiveness of any method and policy is the response of the masses through their concrete revolutionary actions in production and the fulfillment of their obligations. A heartening phenomenon has been observed: wherever the new production methods are applied, they quickly give rise to a buoyant and exciting atmosphere. If a revolution is correctly carried out, it will become a festival of the masses and put their abundant creative powers to good account.

The new spirit is surging like the swallows which announce springtime. To foster this spirit is to bring spring to all places and rekindle the latent vitality and creative powers of the country so as to change the situation and effect new changes in the national economy and social life. We have already clearly seen the concrete steps we have to take. The rationality of the new production methods has already been proven in life. Although all our successes can be ensured by the formulation of a correct basic line and orientation, the fate of such a line, however, is decided by our organization, steps, methods and concrete policies. To take scientific steps and apply scientific methods is to promote development. In this connection, we can say that the conditions for new changes are now ripe.

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### LIST OF GOODS FORBIDDEN TO PRIVATE COMMERCE PUBLISHED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Dec 80 pp 2,3

[ "List of Goods Forbidden to Private Commerce" ]

[Text] 1. Fuel: Gasoline, kerosene, the various kinds of industrial oil and grease, coal, and natural gas.

2. Raw materials (not including waste materials and rejects): ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, the various kinds of chemicals, the various kinds of explosives, the various types of principal electrical materials (such as transmission wires, electrical meters, electrical transformers), synthetic thread, cotton thread, chemical dyes, plastics, tanned and raw water buffalo and cattle hides, and artificial leather.

3. Construction materials: Cement, wood (except for scrap wood), bricks and tiles produced by state enterprises, oil-paper, iron and steel, and construction glass.

4. The various kinds of machines and machinery parts produced by the state or imported.

5. The various kinds of special materials: foreign exchange, gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, precious stones, pearls, opium.

6. The various kinds of coupons and tickets: All types of ration stamps and coupons, goods-purchasing books, and the various kinds of movie and train tickets.

7. Grain: Wheat, wheat flour, rice noodles, vermicelli, bread.

8. Foodstuffs: Salt, refined sugar, canned milk, powdered milk, fish sauce, MSG, soup powder, fresh ocean fish.

9. The various kinds of liquor, draft beer, and bottled beer.

10. Agricultural products: The processing, buying, and selling of all types of tobacco. Cotton (except for recycled cotton). The various other types of agricultural products in concentrated production areas: at harvest time private individuals are prohibited from competing with the state in purchasing agricultural products.

11. Farm animals: Dealing in water buffaloes and hogs (except for breeding hogs) is forbidden.

12. Industrial consumer goods: Private merchants are forbidden to deal in the various kinds of industrial consumer goods from the following sources:

Goods imported by the state.

Goods produced by state enterprises and joint public-private enterprises.

Goods produced by cooperatives and individuals from raw materials supplied by the state on a contracted-out basis or by an arrangement by which the state sells raw materials and purchases finished projects.

At present it is strictly forbidden for private individuals to deal in the following types of goods:

The various kinds of cloth, thread, wool, leather, silk, and knitware.

Canvas, artificial leather, plastic cloth.

Bicycles, bicycle frames, and bicycle parts, such as innertubes, tires, chains, cogwheels, and ballbearings.

The various kinds of radios, television sets, tape recorders, refrigerators, electric fans, electric light bulbs, electric wire, sewing machines.

Writing paper, students' notebooks, and paper for printing books and newspapers.

The various kinds of bar soap, soap powder, and toothpaste.

The various kinds of flashlight batteries.

If people with such consumer goods do not use them, they may sell them to state stores at negotiated prices or sold to consumers. No one is allowed to buy and sell such consumer goods on the black market.

13. The various kinds of pharmaceuticals produced by the state or imported, and the various kinds of pharmaceuticals managed by the state.

Anyone who speculates in, or deals on the black market in, the above categories of goods may, in addition to the confiscation of goods and evidence, be fined from 50 to 1,000 dong. Anyone who abuses their licences to do business in goods authorized by the state in order to speculate in, or deal on the black market in, the above categories of goods, may lose their commercial licences. Those who seriously violate the law will be prosecuted in court.

Attention: Dried tea is included in the agricultural products category of goods in which private merchants are authorized to deal.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ILLEGAL SALES OF FOREIGN CIGARETTES CONTINUE

Hanoi MANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Dec 80 p 4

[Readers' Opinions column: "Stopping the Illegal Sale of Foreign Cigarettes"]

[Text] Recently, various types of foreign cigarettes have appeared on the free market and at beverage stands and, although they are not as obvious as they once were, they are still rather widespread. On Dinh Liet and Ta Hien Streets, there are usually several peddlers holding a number of empty packages of foreign cigarettes to entice customers; a customer can buy any brand from them.

In order to fully implement the decision of the state prohibiting the sale of foreign cigarettes, we suggest that the public security, financial and commercial agencies intensify their management and inspections and appropriately prosecute persons who speculate in, buy and resell foreign cigarettes. The tea and beverage stands that market these types of cigarettes must be fined or have their business licenses taken away if they commit many violations.

The customs sector at the airport and the international posts and telegraph sector must exercise tight control in order to stop the shipment of foreign cigarettes into the domestic market.

Signed: Nguyen Ngoc Hieu  
Dong Da Ward

7509  
CJO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEW GRAIN PRICES ANNOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Dec 80 pp 3, 2

[Article: "Concerning the Sale of Grain at Guaranteed Business Prices to Persons who Work for Themselves and Have No Economic Relations with the State"]

[Text] In keeping with Premier's decision number 134/CP dated 26 April 1980, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee has issued a decision concerning the sale of grain at guaranteed business prices to persons who work for themselves and have no economic relations with the state.

--in November 1980, persons working in the following free trades who do not have economic contracts with the state and their dependents will begin buying grain at guaranteed business prices:

1. Free merchants and persons doing business in public food and beverage services.
2. Persons in the free services, repair, transportation, cargo handling and building trades who do not operate under directed state prices.
3. Collectives and individuals in the artisan and handicraft trades who do not have product marketing contracts with the state or do have such contracts but fail to fully implement them for no legitimate reason.
4. Persons who raise vegetables, fruit and ornamental trees in the outskirts of the city who do not have economic contracts with the state or have contracts but have failed to implement them.

--Generally speaking, dependents within households in which one head of the household is a manual worker or civil servant of the state (husband or wife) and one (wife or husband) works in a free trade and does not have economic relations with the state, can still purchase grain at supply prices. If a husband or wife works in a free trade and their children, once they reach work age, also join this free trade, they must purchase grain at guaranteed business prices. If these households earn a high income from their free trade and if the people request that the sale of grain to them at supply prices be re-examined, the basic level government shall suggest to the people's committee of the district or ward that it examine the case and issue a decision to sell grain at guaranteed business prices to the entire household, except for those members who are cadres, manual workers or civil servants of the state, who will continue to purchase grain at supply prices.

--as regards persons working in a free trade who fully comply with the policy of the state, earn a low income, are encountering difficulties in their everyday life and are classified as poor laborers, they and their dependents may continue to purchase grain at supply prices for a period of 6 months. If, at the end of this 6 month period, they wish to continue to purchase grain at supply prices, they must have the approval of the basic level government.

--the quantity of grain sold and grain prices will change from month to month depending upon supply.

The quantity of grain sold to free merchants and persons in the free public food and beverage trade will be lower than the quantity sold to persons in the artisan and handicraft trades, the services...

(Excerpt from decision number 4506LP/4D  
dated 5 November 1980).

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## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI GIVES LATEST 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REPORT

BK111228 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Review of agricultural reports in the past 10 days]

[Summary] In the first 10 days of February, along with celebrating tet, the peasants throughout the country concentrated efforts on planting winter-spring rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

"According to the General Statistics Department, to date the northern provinces and cities have planted almost 60,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice, fulfilling over 50 percent of the plan norm. Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces and Haiphong municipality have covered more than 70 percent of the planned areas; and Ha Nam Ninh and Vinh Phu provinces, more than 60 percent."

Although the power-operated pump stations in the lowland and midland regions have been operating nonstop during the tet holidays, the water supply cannot meet demands for tilling the soil and irrigating ricefields. "Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Hai Hung provinces each have thousands of hectares of already transplanted rice needing water badly."

At present the various provinces are concentrating on transplanting the spring rice in an effort to cover the entire area in the best seasonal period.

"In the past 10 days the southern provinces and cities concentrated efforts on rapidly reaping the remaining 10th-month rice. As of early February they had reaped almost 80 percent of the rice area." During the harvest, the peasants took advantage of sunny days to put the rice out to dry and to discharge their grain obligation to the state. "Concerning the transplanting of the winter-spring rice, to date the southern provinces and cities have basically finished their work but they are able to cover only 80 percent of the planned area."

Generally, the winter-spring rice in the south is growing fairly well thanks to good weather. But the appearance of harmful insects has been reported in a number of localities; and efforts are being made to control them.

Apart from planting the winter-spring rice, the provinces and cities throughout the country have paid attention to planting spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops and to reaping winter vegetables. "To date the northern provinces and cities have basically finished reaping potatoes on the entire area

and winter sweet potatoes on 60-70 percent of the entire area. Generally, this year's potato yield is lower than that of last year but the sweet potato yield is relatively high."

At present various localities are intensively reaping the remaining winter crops so as to promptly plant spring rice, vegetables and food crops.

"In the past 10 days the southern provinces and cities planted more than 2,000 hectares of corn, thousands of hectares of sweet potatoes and hundreds of hectares of industrial crops still in season such as tobacco, sugarcane, soybean and peanuts. Since the pace of planting is slower than the same period last year, all localities must mobilize manpower and means to rapidly plant various types of vegetables, food crops and industrial crops still in season in order to fulfill the projected plan."

Due to high consumption of meat and fowls during the tet holidays, the number of domestic animals and fowls must now surely drop. All localities have, consequently, devised plans to step up livestock breeding and regulate the supply of breeds among them.

It is forecast that the next 10 days will see warm sunny weather favorable for crop cultivation. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the following main tasks in the days ahead:

- The northern provinces and cities must concentrate on planting the 5th-month spring rice.
- The water conservancy sector must adopt plans and measures to provide the cooperatives with enough water for irrigation purposes, using manual labor if necessary.
- The southern provinces and cities must continue rapidly reaping the remaining 10th-month rice and satisfactorily carrying out the collection and purchase of grain; and must stop transplanting the winter-spring rice and shift to caring for it in order to ensure high yield.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

HAI HUNG 5TH-MONTH SPRING RICE--Cooperatives in Hai Hung Province are being guided in caring for seedlings well in order to have enough seedlings for transplantation of the planned 113,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice. The province has sown 9,120 hectares of 5th-month spring rice of which 7,500 hectares have been sown to short-term Nong Nghiep 8 rice seeds and the rest to rice seeds No 314. [BK190705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 81]

BINH TRI THIEN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Profiting from warm weather, production units in Binh Tri Thien Province are accelerating the planting of winter-spring rice. As of 5 January, more than 30,000 hectares have been planted with rice, fulfilling 36 percent of the plan norm. [BK190705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 81]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE--As of late December, suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City had reaped more than 22,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or over 43 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 2 tons per hectare. [BK190707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Jan 81]

LONG AN RICE HARVEST--By early January Long An Province had reaped some 40,000 out of 105,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Can Giuoc and Duc Hoa districts alone had completed the harvest of this rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area. In addition to harvesting rice, peasants in the province have intensively fulfilled their grain obligation to the state. [BK190707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jan 81]

AN GIANG RICE HARVEST--An Giang Province is intensively reaping 130,000 hectares of 10th-month rice along with fulfilling its grain obligation and concentrating on transplanting winter-spring rice. The province has to date transplanted winter-spring rice on 53,770 hectares or 53.6 percent of the planned acreage. [BK190707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jan 81]

BEN TRE RICE HARVEST--As of 12 January Ben Tre Province had harvested nearly 40,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling more than 70 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 2.3 to 2.5 tons per hectare. As of the same date the province had collected over 3,500 tons of paddy. This figure, however, represents only 14 percent of the planned norm and shows a slow progress compared to the total area slated for the 10th-month rice. [BK190707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jan 81]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--In December, the first month of the grain collection year, Minh Hai Province has collected 37,327 tons of paddy, a 2.7 increase over the same period last year. Ngoc Hien, Tran Van Thoi and Phu Tan districts overfulfilled the monthly collection plan. Gia Rai district took the lead with 10,000 tons collected which was followed by Vinh Loi district with 7,800 tons and Phu Tan district with 3,044 tons. [BK190707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--By late December Quang Nam-Danang Province had completed soil preparation on 81,000 hectares and planted winter-spring rice on 42,000 hectares and sweet potatoes on 10,000 hectares. Dien Ban district, which takes the lead in planting winter-spring rice in the province, has accounted for 5,500 hectares. [BK210357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jan 81]

DONG NAI RICE HARVEST--By 5 January Dong Nai Province had completed the harvest of the 10th-month rice on 31,000 hectares or 74 percent of the cultivated area. Peasants in the province have also planted thousands of hectares of winter-spring crops, including 8,200 hectares of grain crops and nearly 3,000 hectares of food and industrial crops. Efforts have been made by all sectors concerned in the province to achieve 31,000 hectares of rice and other crops in this winter-spring crop season. [BK210357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 81]

DONG THAP RICE HARVEST--As of 13 January Dong Thap Province had reaped more than 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling over 17 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 1.9 to 2 tons per hectare. Along with harvesting rice, the province has collected 16,300 tons of paddy which represent more than 25 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. [BK210357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 81]

HA BAC AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT--The Ha Bac Provincial People's Council recently met to review the implementation of the 1980 state plan and discuss measures to carry out the 1981 plan. Despite great difficulties in 1980, Ha Bac Province fulfilled its agricultural production plan norms. As a result, peanuts, tobacco and sugar-cane were increased by from 5 to 28 percent. The council also decided to launch emulation drives to implement the 1981 state plan, especially in agricultural production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jan 81]

VEGETABLE GROWING AROUND HANOI--Vegetable gardens covering a total area of 15,000 hectares around Hanoi supply the city with 200,000 tonnes of vegetables annually. Most of this area is owned by 31 cooperatives, and mechanization including automatic sprinklers has been applied extensively. The cooperatives have also marked off 500 hectares of grow tomatoes, cucumbers, chilis and garlic for export. [Text] [CW290059 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 23 Jan 81]

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### INCREASED EFFORTS TO COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Completely Finish Construction Projects"]

[Text] This year the capital construction sector has encountered many great and prolonged difficulties regarding materials, capital, electricity, PUL, and transportation, as well as bad weather and continuous rain storms. Therefore, although many all-out efforts have been made, there still remains to be completed a rather large volume of construction included in the annual plan. In addition to the objective factors in each area and project, there are also deficiencies regarding construction guidance and the assurance of the schedule and quality. There is a shortage of materials but they are still spread all about, and construction work is done at a slow pace and is prolonged. There is a shortage of manpower but there are still instances of deceitful and careless work. In some places projects have been turned over but much work still has been done on them because they are not completed and cannot be immediately brought into use.

The end of the planning year is only 2 months away but there are still many projects which have not been completed or have not been started. The difficulties regarding materials, electricity, transportation, etc., have not ended. But with subjective efforts and effective measures we can still reduce the difficulties and accelerate the rate of construction.

The direction of struggle of the capital construction sector is to concentrate on completing the construction of the key construction projects. Thus it is necessary to concentrate appropriate technical forces and skilled labor, and supply materials to the construction sites promptly and fully. Guidance of construction must remain close to the construction sites, be responsible, promptly resolve the difficulties and obstacles in construction, organize overtime work and increase the number of work shifts, and assign segments of construction work or finishing work in order to accelerate the construction rate, while also increasing the workers' income. Special attention must be paid to assuring the quality of the construction projects, with strict and suitable awards and punishment, and adequate attention must be paid to the living conditions of the workers. At present it is even more necessary to oppose such negative phenomena as deceitful, careless work, stealing materials, not reporting for work, stealing public property, or working on the outside for personal benefit.

Today, the municipality is launching a campaign to urgently compete in construction during the last 2 months of the year. The campaign will conclude on 25 December. The units in the capital construction sector, from teams, units, and construction sites to corporations and enterprises must manifest a spirit of collective mastership, develop all latent capabilities, and completely finish the key projects, in order to serve production and life.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**NEW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS**--The water treatment system in the Quang Ninh colliery, over 100 kms northwest of Hanoi, has been reconditioned. Eighty three installations including the pipe system, water wells, pumping stations and reservoirs have been repaired or newly built. As a result, the colliery and the towns of Hon Gay, Cam Pha and Uong Bi, with a population of 300,000 now receive more than 24,000 cubic metres of potable water daily, three percent more than planned. A newly-designed incubator named "At 79" produced by the local industries of the province of Thanh Hoa, some 200 kms south of Hanoi, has been put on trial. A jet needle for the carburetors of Chinese-made Xeifang lorries has been made by the Ministry of Communication and Transport. The new jet needle reduces petrol consumption of the lorries travelling on Vietnamese roads by 1.5 litres per 100 kms. Thirty eight new chemical products have been produced by the Industrial Chemistry Institute under the General Department of Chemistry. They include phosphorous and nitrogenous fertilizers, insecticide, materials for the soap industry, brake lubricant, etc. [Excerpts] (OW290059 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 26 Jan 81)

**BULGARIA-AIDED CANNING FACTORY**--The canned food factory in Vinh Phu which has been designed and built with Bulgarian aid, is being improved. Its volume of production may reach the highest level of 10,000 tons of meat, vegetables and fruits annually. The factory uses modern processing equipment to insure industrial health and export standards. During the first days of 1981, Bulgarian experts and Vietnamese cadres workers emulated in perfecting the factory. On 8 January a 465,000-btu refrigeration house was commissioned. (BK190705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Jan 81)

**SON DUONG TIN MINE**--The Son Duong tin mine has adopted many measures to improve production, increasing ore extraction by 3 percent over the previous rate of extraction. With 370 tons of tin produced, the mine overfulfilled the 1980 plan norm by 10 tons. (BK190705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jan 81)

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

**SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**--Hanoi, 20 Jan (VNA)--The cooperation of bamboo blind cooperatives was recently founded in Ho Chi Minh City to boost production for export. The corporation gathers six cooperatives and 17 teams employing more than 3,000 handicraft workers. It plans to produce 250,000 square metres of bamboo blind for export in 1981. The Thanh Binh joint state-private shipyard under the Ministry of Communications and Transport recently launched its first self-propelled barge for the transportation of foods and domestic animals. The 33 metre long barge is equipped with an engine metric of 135 h.p. and has a freight capacity of 30 metric tons. In 1981, the Sataha animal food factory produced more than 2,400 tons, surpassing its yearly plan by 18 percent. This is a front leading unit of the food processing industry throughout the country. It has fulfilled its state plan for 5 successive years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0236 GMT 20 Jan 81]

**SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION**--Hanoi, 22 Jan (VNA)--Gross output value achieved by small industries and handicrafts in Ho Chi Minh City, which employ more than 155,000 workers, totalled one billion dong in 1980 exceeding the plan by 7.81 percent. More than 107.8 million dong were earned by exports. Mechanical engineering, the key branch, grossed more than 373.4 million dong, surpassing its plan by 41.2 percent. Ho Chi Minh City small industries and handicrafts, covering 185 cooperatives, more than 2,300 production teams, and 405 private factories, signed a total of 14,500 contracts in 1980. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0258 GMT 22 Jan 81]

**USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS**--Hanoi, 22 Jan (VNA)--Last year, 80 percent of goods for home consumption and export produced in Vietnam's northern provinces were made from local materials. The output of jute carpets and tapestries, bamboo blinds, rush mats, and building materials was double that of previous years. Many new items of high economic value were turned out with local materials. Much progress was made in the production of animal glue, tannin, animal feeds, talcum powder, plaster, stencil paper, gounche and chalk, and surgical gloves. Tens of thousands of hectares have been planted with fibrous and oil-bearing plants, and trees for timber, while areas under jute, rush, bamboo, cinnamon and peppermint were also expanded in northern provinces, providing a stable source of raw materials for local small industries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 22 Jan 81]

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### RAILWAY SECTOR INVESTMENTS, RETURNS

Hanoi KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese No 5, Sep-Oct 80 pp 6-11 and 32

[Article by Dang Van Dong, M.A., the Institute of Transportation Economics: "Several Thoughts on the Organization and Management of the Railway Sector"]

[Excerpt] In the past as well as at present, the ministry and the state have given and are giving their attention to strengthening the material-technical bases of the railway sector. Each year, about 50 percent of the total capital invested in the entire communications and transportation sector is invested in the development of the railway sector. The number of cadres and manual workers in the railway sector has also been significantly increased. In 1960, the railway sector had slightly more than 7,000 cadres, manual workers and civil servants; by 1978, this figure had risen to 26,703.

Although material-technical bases have been strengthened and the number of personnel has been increased, material-technical bases are not being used efficiently. This is evident in the fact that the returns from invested capital have not increased and have, in some areas, declined.

--The returns from invested capital by ton/kilometer have changed as follows: in 1964, we realized 6.15 tons per kilometer for every dong in fixed assets; in 1978, this index was 7.1 tons/kilometer per dong of fixed assets (in the railway sector of the Soviet Union, this index is more than 70 tons per kilometer for every dong in fixed assets).

--The returns from capital computed in terms of profit are as follows: in 1964, 1 dong of fixed capital produced 0.17 dong in profit; in 1978, this index was only 0.040 dong.

The efficiency of the use of equipment has also declined; as an example, consider the following: the average productivity of one railway car ( 1 meter wide ) per day was 1,999 tons per kilometer in 1960 and 783.52 tons per kilometer in 1978.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

■■■ PLANE FARE SCHEDULE

HANOI HANOI 101 in Vietnamese 27 Dec 80 p 4

[Article: "Plane Fare Schedule Adjusted"]

[Text] On the basis of the decision made by the premier with regard to adjusting plane fares on the various domestic routes, the Civil Aviation General Department hereby issues the following notice:

1. The air fare from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City is 500 dong, one way. Air fares on other routes have increased by a corresponding amount. Inquiries can be made at the various ticket offices.
2. When purchasing plane tickets, passengers will purchase them at the prices that have been announced; if, at the airport, they will travel by a DC 3, a DC 4, a DC 6 or an IL 14 aircraft, they will receive a rebate of 10 percent. The rebate will be paid immediately in the procedures section of the airport.
3. If still valid, additional money need not be paid for return tickets purchased prior to 0001 hours, 26 December 1980.
4. These fares apply to the citizens of the countries participating in the EAPT/EAC Treaty, Laos and Kampuchea. Citizens of other countries shall pay fares based on a separate schedule.
5. Each passenger is permitted to carry 20 kilograms of consigned baggage and 5 kilograms of hand-carried baggage. The charge for each kilogram of baggage above these limits shall be 1 percent of the passenger's fare.
6. The new fare goes into effect on 1 January 1981.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

FOOD, HOTEL, PUBLIC SERVICES--The Ministry of Home Trade recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review activities of the food catering, hotel and other public services in 1980 and to discuss measures to expand these services in the days ahead. In 1980, many localities have rapidly improved their food catering, hotel and other public services, thereby helping to stabilize the people's livelihood. [BK190705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81]

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

RESETTLERS IN LAM DONG--In 1980, Hanoi has sent another 463 families comprising 3,300 people and 2,100 laborers to resettle in new economic zones in Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province. This figure represents 109.3 percent of the annual plan and shows an increase of 86 percent over last year. [BK190707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jan 81]

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